

"A chair factory—jump out and take a look."

"'Chair factory?' I was talking on the Cherry Valley you again, I've got business on the Cherry Valley turnpike, and can't fool my time looking at rat-tan." The protest, however, did no good. The old gent was bundled out. He was marched into the receiving room, where he was "astonished past belief."— He was undressed, and before he could enter a protest, was soused into a bathing tub, rubbed down with a soft brick, and installed in "the coarsest pair of trousers he ever saw." He was then registered and sent to the shop for a job of work. Here his indignation broke out a fresh, and was rapidly leading to a rebellion, when one of the keepers proposed to give him "a showering." Instead of that he was locked up in a cell. This finished up the business on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday, Mr. Pillsbury was down street, called at the Police Office, and entered into conversation with Whalen.

"Got a queer old customer at the Penitentiary?"

"Who is he?"

"That old fellow I took up yesterday."

"What! the old man with the bundle, who sat in the back part of the wagon?"

"The same. He is the queerest acting prisoner I ever saw."

"Prisoner! Why he is no prisoner. He is an old chap that got in the wagon for the purpose of riding to the top of Washington street."

"How did he get in the wagon?"

"I told him he might. Didn't he tell you?"

"Of course not; I would not give him a chance."

The result of this interview may be very easily guessed. Mr. P. discovered that he had made a mistake, and made all speed to rectify it. As soon as he reached the

he could return to the Peninsula. The old man said, "want no apology and apologetics." The old man said, "want no apologies; man that shaves my head has gone to pay for it."

Saying this, the old gent seized his bundle, slammed to the hall door, and came into the city. He called at the Police Office and made the acquaintance of Councillor Brice. Brice bought the story, and immediately commenced a suit for false imprisonment. He lays the damages at \$5,000. The old gent resides in Burlington. His name is S. W. Sheppard. Should a verdict be rendered against Capt. P., Barney Whalon should at least "go halves." Let us hope that he will do so.—*State Police Tribune.*

From Blackwood's Magazine.  
**A London Dog-Stealing Story.**

A celebrated painter of animals in London had painted the portrait of a splendid Newfoundland dog, but he strayed or was stolen as he was returning from his last sitting. His owner was inconsolable; but he had a friend, a distinguished artist's large and intimate

acquaintance with persons who confidently concern themselves with other people's dogs, repaired to him for advice, and authorized him to offer ten pounds reward for the recovery of the missing favorite. The artist soon put "Whym" who asked him what kind of a dog it was "a 'Pussy," said he, "look here, this is his picture. Should you know him again?"

The fellow gazed at the vividly faithful representation for a minute or two intently and then said, "I think I've got him now; I shall know him if I see him. But what's the reward?"

"'Wer 'ansome indeed, and worth a little trouble; but such a prime hanimil as that 'ere will cost a deal of trouble to get hold on, such uncommon care is taken on 'em by them as has got 'em. Hows'er I'll do my best;" and again he glued his eyes on the pictured dog, and then withdrew.

A month elapsed without tidings of the missing ten-pounder, but at length, in the dusk of the evening, the artist was summoned into his painting-room.

and there found his confidential agent. "Well, Billy," quoth the former, "any news about the dog? I have given it up?"

"Oh, no, don't sir," was the reply, with a wink. "I do really believe I've got him at last. But is the tip all safe still, and no mistake?"

"Ay—have it any way you like."

"It ain't a check?" asked his astute companion.

"No—a ten pound note, two five's, or sovereigns."

"Well, sir, where that word's said by a gent, there's an end of everything; so the dog will be here in half an hour's time, and a pretty business I have had to get him."

Half an hour's lapse saw this little stroke of business complete, and the dog and cash changed.

"Well, now, my man," said the artist, "it's all over, and though I said I wouldn't ask you any questions, I can't help it, merely out of curiosity. I give you my honor that I have no other motives; and will take no steps at all in consequence of what you may tell me. Did I ever deceive you?"

"No, sir, you never did."

"Well, do you know who stole him?"

"Quite sure you won't do nothing if I tell you."

"Honor, honor."

"Well, sir, I was the chap as priggid him."

"You!" echoed the great artist, with expanded eyes, uplifted hands, and great start.

"Yes, me, sir. I took'd the dog, and no mistake."

"Whew! Well, but how now! I'm curious still to know why you chose to be so long out of your money—your ten pounds. Why not have brought him back in a few days, and got your ten pounds at once?"

"Cos, sir, you see, I sold out to another party for seven pounds, who took such a liking to the creature that he was to let me have him back. But him till he'd had I hadn't the heart to steal out of him; but as soon as he'd a week or two's comfort out of him; but as soon as he'd had, I know'd how to prigg the dog, I, as could do it once, I could do it twice; and now you've got what you want; but it sartly sounds curious, don't it?"

"Why, you consummate scamp!" quoth the artist, "you've got seven."

the city." "Well, sir, so I may; but this here dog will be looked after unkimkin close now, and I shan't run no risk." Besides, "honor among thieves," you know." And with a wise look the fellow departed.

A RICE SELL.—A writer in the Buffalo Republic gives the following interesting reminiscence, which might be remembered by some of our readers:

In 1838 I came to Rochester, and was there when that sublime farce was enacted on Mt. Hope. A wag at Mount Morris found a quantity of *leary* bones, which he palmed off as the bones of Col. James Boyd, and company, of Revolutionary celebrity. The military took it up and completed the humbug. A pompous funeral was planned, and Gov. Seward in-

ing going to deliver the funeral address." But he was discovered by some of the Rochesters, but such was the fear of two before its consummation, that they kept the secret of these military maneuvers, but such was the fear of two before its consummation, that they kept the secret of these military maneuvers, but such was the fear of two before its consummation, that they kept the secret of these military maneuvers.

Never had poor Bruin such a pompous funeral. It is supposed that seven thousand persons followed in procession. Gov. Seward was particularly eloquent on the farcical occasion.

"Fellow-citizens," said he, in his exordium, "there is a history contained in the mouldering bones deposited in that urn."

It was right. There was a history. Not of battle, blood and Indian massacres, but of devastated corn fields, murdered porkers and unfulfil cube; a theme as fruitful and diversified, if not as spirit-stirring and interesting.

In a few days the secret leaked out—the joke was too good to keep. The editors wrangled, doctors quarreled, the military swore, but they had no redress—they had been most unmercifully sold, and to this day you can find no inhabitant of Rochester is more aware of the

w. Old gent tender place than to ask him if he  
up out. Mr. bear procession to Mount Hope, or if he was particu-  
him in again. larly edified with Gov. Seward's oration over Bruin's  
p, but he was sacred remains.



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
THOMAS BRAGG,  
OF Northampton County.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

"Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Democrats of New Hanover County, to hold a County Convention at Long Creek Bridge, on the last Thursday in May next, to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, and to take such other action as the safety of the party may seem to require; and that each election precinct be requested to send three delegates to said Convention, which delegates shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes cast by such precincts for the Democratic candidate at the congressional election in August."

In pursuance of the above resolution, appointed by the Democratic county meeting, held on the 11th day of March last, a meeting of the Democratic voters of the Wilmington election precinct will be held at the Court House, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16th, 1856, for the purpose of appointing three delegates to represent this precinct in the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Long Creek Bridge on Thursday, the 29th inst.

The political advice by the Atlantic confirms those brought by previous steamers, and indicate with considerable apparent certainty the approaching fall of the Palmerston administration in England. Recent defeats in both Houses have shown the weakness of the men now in power; and, indeed, it has long been understood and conceded that this administration existed as a matter of necessity rather than of choice, having been organized to take the place of the feeble and inefficient Aberdeen administration, and to carry on the war to some termination. Well, the termination has been reached, and, as always has been the case, the people of England grumble. That they have always done and always will do. The commercial classes dread the idea of a war with the United States, and no doubt, think that some other administration could more gracefully make the concessions required to be made under existing circumstances. Upon the whole, the probabilities are that the days of the Palmerston dynasty are numbered. Its continuance in office for any length of time will be due rather to the difficulty of organizing another to take its place than to any desire for its retention.

We cannot but think that this change is one earnestly to be desired by the people both of this country and of Great Britain. The Right Honorable Viscount is exceedingly fond of scrapes, and particularly prejudiced against the United States; and the present position of affairs is exactly such as to render such an intermeddler a very dangerous character, because it makes him feel exactly at home and in his own element. If he will interfere in Central America—if he will insist on refusing to withdraw Crampson, difficulties must arise, for surely Crampson ought to go, and no feeling of respect even for President Pierce shall keep us from insisting upon his dismissal, or considering the failure to do so, after the final refusal of his government to withdraw him, as a serious error.

So then, for the good of both countries—for the peace of the world—for the interests of humanity, we think it a matter earnestly to be desired, that the anticipations pointing to the fall of Palmerston should be fully realized.

## Important.

We find in the Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday the new treaty of peace complete and perfect. To it there are to be attached certain arrangements to be made by convention. The correspondents of the Bulletin and of other papers, give the substance of one of these conventions so to be attached to the treaty, as follows:

First.—Privateering is, and is to remain abolished. Second.—Neutral flags cover an enemy's goods, with the exception of those contraband of war. Third.—Neutral goods, with the exception of those contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. Fourth.—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

So far as the United States are concerned, this conventional arrangement is a matter of more interest than the whole treaty, since it recognizes in the main, the doctrines for which this country has uniformly contended, that the flag covers the cargo, and that paper blockades are void and of no effect. The fact is, that the influence of the United States shows itself in such things as this far more than people are apt to think; for she is the real moral head of the party in the world in favor of the freedom of the seas, and to her position, resolutely maintained and asserted, must this liberalization of European codes be ascribed.

## Fillibusterism.

Captain Isaiah Rynders and others, got up a meeting in New York on last Friday evening to express sympathy with Walker. According to all accounts it must have been a rather odd gathering. A long list of eminent gentlemen were announced as likely to address the meeting; but unfortunately, some two hundred miles intervened between the "distinguished orators" and the distinguished audience, and the former did not answer to the calls of the latter. The affair seemed to be a sort of attempt to fillibusterize the Democratic party, but it woefully failed. Capt. Rynders and company cannot do that. If General Walker claims a right to his position in Nicaragua as a citizen of that country he must of course have renounced his character as a citizen of this country. If not in Nicaragua as a citizen he must be there as an invader, as a foreigner in arms, and under authority to which he has no right. In neither case has the government of the United States anything to do with him, nor can he claim its official sanction or protection, although, of course the people of the United States in their individual capacity, cannot help sympathizing with one of their own blood and race in a semi-barbarous country opposed to overwhelming combinations of ruthless enemies, assisted secretly by France and Great Britain.

TRYING ALL THE TACKS.—The Washington Organ, and those who follow its lead, or rather its mislead, chagrined by the terrible defeat of Know-Nothingism at the recent election in Philadelphia, first endeavored to account for that defeat by alleging that the Republicans, desirous of defeating the Know-Nothing, or "American" ticket, with a view of injuring Mr. Fillmore, had determined to run a ticket of their own, for the purpose of drawing off votes. Well, the returns come in, and that excuse won't do. The "Republican" candidates hardly get a respectable "scattering" vote. Now, the tale is that the defeat arose from the fact that the "Republicans" did not support a ticket of their own, but voted with the Democrats. Well, we really trust that these gentlemen will satisfy themselves—the public is already pretty well satisfied that the Know-Nothing authorities in Philadelphia were turned out because the people were tired of their misrule.

CORRECTION.—By misprint the name of John A. Corbett appears in the list of delegates of the Upper Black River District. It should have been printed John Corbett.

The circulation of newspapers is, we believe, a good thing. Men run to and fro, and knowledge is increased, generally, but not always. Not unfrequently the newspaper versions of occurrences are but the essence of vague reports, incorrect or one-sided, picked up by casual correspondents or from the mouths of persons who have got but half the story. While the conductors of the press here in Wilmington know and appreciate the difficulty and delicacy surrounding all statements connected with a recent melancholy occurrence in our community, and have forborne all allusion to the circumstances connected with that event, leaving it for those alone cognizant of the facts to give them to the world, we find flippant correspondents of Boston papers, informants of Norfolk papers, etc., figuring with accounts which, unintentionally, perhaps, but still certainly, are at variance with the true state of the case, as shown by the cards of the friends of both parties, published in the papers of this town. We find one of these statements published in the Baltimore American, copied from a correspondent of the Boston Journal, apparently written in hot haste—a very considerable fancy sketch, but without any knowledge of the facts, and doing manifest injustice to the memory of the dead and the course of the living.

We put our cotemporarys on their guard about such things. In a community like this, excited as this has been, with innumerable reports in currency, it is hardly to be expected that any mere stranger, as this correspondent of the Boston Journal purports to be, writing within little over a day of the occurrence, could give a faithful account of what was not known to the people here, and yet he writes off with all the circumstantiality of a Boston drummer taking down an order.

For our own part we are tired of half the diatribes we read in the papers, of our own State and elsewhere, of which the burden seems to be, that Wilmington is a semi-barbarous community or something of the kind. We beg leave to assure all these good writers, that neither the press of Wilmington nor the people are quite so bad as they seem to think. Policies have run high here; and, for ourselves, we see no harm in that—the more interest the people take in such matters and the more fully they investigate them the better. Unfortunately, personal feelings have been excited, and this is deeply, most deeply to be regretted, but this is not legitimately chargeable to the discussion of political principles, for the more strictly acts are referred to principle, the further will they be removed from mere personal impulse.

We make these remarks not with the slightest desire of reflecting upon any individual, or referring unnecessarily to past circumstances, but to put the world on their guard against half-informed or prejudiced correspondents of distant papers, whose effusions are calculated rather to injure the fair fame of our town than to convey reliable information.

THE SOUND DUES.—On the 8th inst., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a Resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the notice which had been given by the President to Denmark, to terminate the treaty with that government relating to the Sound Dues sufficient; and that no other or further act of legislation is necessary to put an end to such treaty as part of the law of the land.

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Seward contended that the abrogation of the treaty might directly lead to war, and that, therefore, the consent of all departments of the government was necessary and ought to be obtained. Other Senators sustained or opposed the resolution, but we do not find their grounds set forth. Mr. Crittenden went against abrogating the treaty—Denmark was poor, and the amount was too small for us to think about, etc.

The subject was postponed until the 9th and subsequently made the order for Tuesday—to-day. The treaty was to have been abrogated on the 14th of last month—some time in last month certainly, but in order to give time to Denmark to try and arrange matters the abrogation was postponed two months and will now take effect in June. Half a dozen different projects have been started in Europe for capitalizing the dues, or otherwise arranging the matter, but none of these projects seem likely to give satisfaction to the parties in Europe, or to the United States. We await the movements.

WE regret to learn that the very high freight in the Cape Fear River has done considerable injury to the works of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company. The temporary dam at Cross Creek has been washed out. The wood-work of some dam passed the Clarendon Bridge, tearing loose boats, rafts, &c. The Clarendon Bridge, at Fayetteville, escaped by almost a miracle.

The above facts we glean from the Fayetteville Argus and other authorities in Fayetteville. We have heard here, from good authority, that the whole Cross Creek dam has drifted down bodily, and the timber part, at least, is lodged above the month of Black River.

We are getting sick and tired of splendid promises, and such poor performances as are at the mercy of every wind that blows and every drop of rain that falls. We have got to look upon high-flutin reports from this work as gammon. We showed up this stuff once, and got a card published against us.—We will be forced to investigate and show it up again. We must have a work to connect Wilmington with the coal fields, and when we find something so rotten about this one, we ought to see what the matter. If we have been deceived about the practicability of this navigation, the sooner we know it the better. We can't be amused for a lifetime. If we have not been deceived about the practicability, but are fooled about the details let us know it. It is of no use for us to keep a big open job without results. To say that freshets do this or that, is simply to say that nature follows her course—freshets were, or ought to have been, part of the calculation, and this calculation ought to have taken them into account.

We find the former President of this mismanagement work at Norfolk, urging railroad communication with that place, and we find a writer in the Raleigh Register, urging upon Petersburg, Norfolk, Newbern, Beaufort and Raleigh, the importance of constructing a railroad from the Coal Fields to some point on the North Carolina Railroad.

We here want some facts. We are tired of fancy—at least, the present writer is. We see at least one gentleman, formerly connected with this work, going in for Norfolk. We allude to Dr. McClanahan, once President of the C. F. & D. R. Company. Let us know where we really stand, and what we have to expect. Speak out, gentlemen. Speak out.

THE RECENT FRESHET.—From a letter received by James Cassidy, Esq., one of the Directors in the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Company, from Col. Morrison, the President of that Company, we learn that the lower slope of the dam at Jones Fall, with eight ranges of timber, has been carried away, and the upper gates at Silver Run broken or bent, but without further damage. We trust that matters may turn out less serious than they now appear to be.

ONE-HORSE BANK.—They have a bank at a place called Painted Post, in the State of New York, with a capital of \$10,000. It is called the bank of Cayuga Lake.

We notice that Hon. Hugh Waddell and Dr. Spencer McClanahan, formerly President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, have been down at Norfolk, making speeches to the citizens of that ancient and bivalvular burg, on the subject of a Railroad to connect the coal and iron mines on Deep River with the North Carolina Railroad, and thus with the harbor of the Norfolk.

Resolutions were passed declaring it certain that coal and iron ore do exist on the Deep River, and a demand for these products also exists at Norfolk for the Navy Yard and for the national vessels, as well as for "other purposes." It is therefore desirable that a National Armory and Foundry should be established on Deep River, and a Railroad made to connect said establishments with the Navy Yard at Norfolk. The Senators and Representatives from Virginia are requested to use their efforts to aid in establishing a National Foundry in North Carolina.

We trust the Foundry and Armory may be obtained. We are willing to take our chance for the coal, and do not dread any rivalry from Virginia ports.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.—The Sun has a considerable number of subscribers at this place. The paper is taken on account of the late news it contains, and formerly arrived here by the morning mail the day after it was issued, but of late it has been behind hand 24 hours, or rather it now arrives by the night mail, and is not delivered till next morning, and, consequently, become entirely useless to this community. Cannot some arrangement be made, whereby the Baltimore papers will come through by the mail which arrives here at 6 A. M.? This would place us where we were before.

P. S.—Since penning the above, yesterday's Sun has been received by this morning's mail. We hope it will arrive regularly hereafter.

## Daily Journal of yesterday.

Mr. Herbert, the California member of Congress, who shot a water named Keating last week at a hotel in Washington City, has been admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The affair continues to be the cause of great excitement. Mr. Herbert's friends are deeply solicitous on his account, and Keating's poor widow and little children are in a terrible state. There is no idea that under any circumstances Mr. Herbert, if found guilty at all, could be convicted of murder.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road Company, was held to-day in the Court House. D. R. Gornio, Esq., was called to the Chair, and DuBrutis Cutler and E. Kidder, Esqs., appointed to act as Secretaries. A majority of Stock being represented, the meeting proceeded to read the President's report, which was received. N. N. Nixon was re-elected President, and we believe the old Board of Directors was also re-elected for the next year.

## Daily Journal, 12th inst.

The Secretary and Treasurer's statement of the operations of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company shows that the receipts of the road have been for the last year, \$2,273 83; \$157 of which amount was derived from the Company's Cart-house. The expenses for the same time, including payments on construction, were \$1,840 83. A dividend of three per cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 20th inst.

RECEIVED.—The North Carolina University Magazine, for May, has just come to hand. Contents: "Revolutionary History of North Carolina," "The Study of the Greek Language," "The Maid of Bladonale," (Poetry), "Child's History of North Carolina," "The Dream," (Poetry), "The Art of Printing," &c., "A Tear for the Red Man," (Poetry).

The United States Ship Portsmouth went to sea on Thursday last from Norfolk, under the command of Captain Andrew H. Foote. The Transcript says that she "is the first United States vessel that ever left that port having entirely dispensed with the provisions for the voluntary arrangement of the crew."

D. F. Williamson, Esq., is the Democratic candidate to represent Columbus County in the next House of Commons of the State. Mr. Williamson is a gentleman both worthy and capable, and the selection a capital one. He is bound to sweep the field.

A rumor has got afloat in the English and Canadian papers that Queen Victoria intends visiting Canada in the course of the present summer. Rather doubtful, we think, but not a matter of any great importance.

The Southern Literary Messenger, Jno. R. Thompson Editor, Richmond, Va., for May, has been received. We have not had time to give it a perusal.

We are indebted to Hon. Asa Higges for valuable public documents.

Improvement in Mariner's Compasses. Mr. John Prime, of Washington, N. C., has suggested and patented the method of covering the box of all kinds of compasses with a convex glass, so as to shield water, and thus exclude moisture. Simple as the invention may seem, it is nevertheless an important one. The common plan is to use a flat glass placed within the lips of the compass box; this forms a shallow cup, which catches water; the glass is somewhat smaller than the diameter of the box, so as to allow for contraction and expansion occasioned by differences of temperature.

The compass is an instrument that must be always in sight; consequently, on shipboard, or in surveying, it is more or less exposed to the weather. When water falls upon the flat glass it obscures the sight of the needle, and also penetrates through the joint into the box. Here it turns into vapor and lodges on the underside of the glass, again obstructing the vision; it also defaces the card, rusts the needle, and endangers its proper operation. It is alleged that the electricity induced by the conversion of the water in the box into vapor, although quite unimportant in amount, is sufficient, however, to alter the magnetic properties of delicate instruments like a compass. In stormy weather, when a correct compass is most needed on shipboard, it is, as at present constructed, most likely to become deranged.

All the objections named are obviated by Mr. Prime's improvement. The glass is convex, and placed wholly outside of the compass box, forming a complete cover. The space between the rim of the glass and the box is filled with an elastic material, which permits expansion, and always preserves a tight joint, so that water cannot beat in. Indeed, a compass thus fitted could be submerged without the least detriment. This invention is worthy the attention of all ship owners, instrument makers, and all other kinds.

Address the inventor as above for further information. Patented in the United States Feb. 12, 1856. Also patented in England through the Scientific American Agency.

We copy the above from the Scientific American. Mr. Prime is a most worthy citizen of Washington, N. C., and it gives us pleasure to see that he has succeeded in procuring a patent for so very valuable, though apparently so very simple an invention. A mechanic by trade, and of the highest intellect, genius and sobriety, he is justly deserving of all the benefits his invention can possibly bestow upon him. The fact of his invention having been patented in England, after having secured letters patent from our own government, fully proves its value. He evidently has a rich reward before him.

PENSACOLA HARBOR.—Capt. Whipple, a submarine operator, has removed from Pensacola harbor a sunk cannon, which was consigned to the sea for a permanent wharf, at a cost of nearly \$300,000. Two tons of gunpowder were burnt in the destruction of this submarine structure, and the harbor is now entirely free from every obstruction.

## Mr. Buchanan.

If Mr. Pierce is our first choice, that is no reason why we should be unjust to other eminent gentlemen of the Democratic party, whose claims have been and are urged, for the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article is prominent before the country, and has ardent and devoted friends, who justly look to him as one in whose hands the great interests of the country would be safe. He is the choice of his own great State, Pennsylvania, and the State Council which declared so unanimously in his favor, in March last, appointed a committee to inform Mr. Buchanan of the unanimous choice of the convention having fallen upon him. That committee waited on him at Wheatland, near Lancaster, on the 8th inst., and, through its chairman Mr. Brewer, made a neat address to Mr. Buchanan, informing him of the object of its mission, &c. We quote the concluding paragraph, together with Mr. Buchanan's reply and the resolutions of the State Convention, referred to and endorsed by him. The following is the concluding paragraph of Mr. Brewer's address:

And we complete our duty by presenting to you a copy of the proceedings, and the resolutions adopted by the Convention, with the firm conviction, that you will recognize in them, the principles which you have always maintained and defended, and which have secured to the country the blessings of liberty, religious and political.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

May the 4th has been appointed a day of thanks-giving for the restoration of peace.

Lord Lyndhurst has consented to postpone his motion on the Italian question for the present, at the request of Lord Clarendon.

The debate on the fall of Kars was commenced on the 28th ult., by Mr. Whitehead, who introduced a motion to censure the government for the event.—The Attorney General defended the Government. Lord John Russell supported the resolution; after which, the debate was adjourned till the next evening.

The Parliamentary "blue book" has been published, containing all the documents relative to Central American affairs.

INDIA.—Telegraphic advices bring Calcutta dates to March 23, and from Hong-Kong to March 16. Oude was quiet, and the King had left for England. Prone had been destroyed by fire.

Trade in India has improved.

The insurrection in China was still active. The French Government is sorely displeased at the premature publication of the treaty of peace in the London journals, and Nord and Independence Belge. As the documents were surreptitiously obtained, no pains will be spared for discovering the delinquent.—Several arrests have already been made.

The ratification of the treaty by the Sultan had already reached Paris. The Duke of Sardinia left Turin on the 13th, and that from Prussia was despatched from Berlin on the 24th.

The authenticity of the protocol respecting the Danubian principalities is doubted.

A sitting of the Congress was held on Sunday afternoon, when ratifications of the peace were exchanged by the plenipotentiaries in full costume.

The last speech of the Czar of Russia is pronounced a forgery.

It is reliably asserted in Paris that the Palmerston government has resolved on the dissolution of Parliament.

Letters from China report trade as stagnant. Nye & Brothers, American house, had failed to the amount of a million and a half. Eighty houses in Hong-Kong had been burnt—loss a hundred thousand.

## The Wilmington Railroad—Its Prospects.

MR. FULTON.—It seems to me, in the general "equable" for small offices, and the great political questions now occupying the attention of a large portion of the people of Wilmington, precious time for action is apparently escaping.

In a recent number of your paper, it is stated that certain "North Carolinians" have been to Virginia for help to get the coal of the Deep River region to the seaboard. Why should the people, who built this first great road in the State, now suffer the golden opportunity to escape them? Has the race of great men become extinct; and the noble name for energy, enterprise and public spirit, bequeathed by the fathers of this road—fathers of internal improvement in Wilmington—been transmitted to unworthy sons? God forbid! Why, then, when the coal fields are within your grasp—the rich valley of the Cape Fear is within your grasp—a few miles of your "main stem" Railroad, do you not offer them access to the market, by a Branch of your road to the coal fields?

A road paying a dividend of 7 per cent., and setting aside a sinking fund of more than 3 per cent., in all more than 10 per cent. per annum! could not such a road, having \$1,200,000 of unsold capital stock, easily dispose of stock enough to build a branch road from Fayetteville to Greenville, and then merge the stock of the Western Road, and then merge the stock of Faison's to the coal. Another branch from Wilton to Greenville, and a third branch from Rocky Mount to some point on the Raleigh & Gaston Road, say Franklinton, and add millions to the value of company stock, and more to the wealth of this little village.

I hope you will discuss the question, and my object will then be accomplished, viz: Branches to the Wilmington Railroad.

## Democratic Meeting in Holly Shelter.

AGREEABLE to previous notice, a portion of the Democratic citizens of Holly Shelter District, New Hanover County, met on Saturday, May 3d, 1856, at the usual place of holding elections in the district.

On motion of Isaac Rochell, John Shepley, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William R. Pickett, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman to be the appointment of delegates to represent Holly Shelter District in the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Long Creek Bridge on Thursday, the 29th day of May, for the nomination of candidates for the next General Assembly of the State, and for other purposes.

Isaac Rochell, Samuel Player and Isaac James, were nominated as suitable persons to serve as delegates, and were unanimously elected to represent the District in the Long Creek Convention.

After considerable discussion, the question of instructing the delegates to register to vote in the name of Sheriff was decided in the affirmative by a most unanimous vote. The delegates were instructed to go for a nomination.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary. The proceedings were ordered to be published to the editors of the Wilmington Journal with a request that they be published, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SHEPARD, Chairman.

WILLIAM R. PICKETT, Secretary.

## Democratic Meeting at Masonboro.

THE Democrats of Masonboro District held a meeting at Mr. Tharpe's on Saturday, the 10th inst.

T. George, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. C. Tharpe appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman to be the appointment of three delegates to represent Masonboro District in the County Convention, to be held at Long Creek on the 29th May.

On motion, T. George, Esq., Porter, Jr., and C. M. Bonham, Esqs., were appointed delegates to said convention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to nominate a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

The meeting was addressed by E. P. Porter, Jr., Esq. The proceedings were ordered to be published in the Journal.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. T. GEORGE, Chairman.

W. C. THARPE, Secretary.

RECOVERY OF DAMAGES FOR LIQUOR SEIZED UNDER THE MAINS LAW.—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Chief Justice Shaw presiding, Mr. Elgar W. Cummings recovered \$709 as damages for a stock of liquors seized and confiscated by ex-Sheriff Crocker, under provisions of the Liquor Law, in September, 1855.

The liquors were seized in a store in Keenland street, and the plaintiff, Cummings, claimed \$1,000 as damages; but some of the witnesses, introduced as experts, said that the liquors were not of the first quality, and so the jury determined the amount claimed.—Boston Times.

Truly may the Democratic party rejoice in its wealth of good and true men; who meet the respon-

sibility devolving upon them and upon the country freely and without reserve. With such a spirit prevailing the party we have nothing to fear; no ground for distrust, whether the nominee be Pierce, or Buchanan, or Douglas, or some other Democrat than these. The party is safe—its principles are safe, and in its hands the country will be safe.

## Arrival of the Atlantic—Four Days Later from Europe.—Publication of the Official Treaty of Peace.

New York, May 12.—The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. The principal feature of the week's news is the publication of the official treaty of peace, together with the three appended conventions—the first having reference to the passage of the Dardanelles, the second arranging the details of the naval force in the Black Sea, the third declaring the Aland islands non-fortified; also, an important declaration of maritime law—namely, abolishing privateering, and the establishment of the principle that the neutral flag is to protect the cargo, and the enemy's flag to protect the cargo, except articles contraband of war, and neutral goods under the enemy's flag to be exempt from capture.

ENGLAND.—Great excitement exists in political circles. Lord Palmerston has called a meeting of his friends. The conservatives have also had a meeting. The tactics of the opposition, it is said, is to make the fall of Kars the test question.

Lord Clarendon laid before the House of Lords a copy of the treaty of peace, and that it be taken up on the 5th of May. Lord Palmerston also laid the treaty before the House.

May the 4th has been appointed a day of thanks-giving for the restoration of peace.

Lord Lyndhurst has consented to postpone his motion on the Italian question for the present, at the request of Lord Clarendon.

The debate on the fall of Kars was commenced on the 28th ult., by Mr. Whitehead, who introduced a motion to censure the government for the event.—The Attorney General defended the Government. Lord John Russell supported the resolution; after which, the debate was adjourned till the next evening.

The Parliamentary "blue book" has been published, containing all the documents relative to Central American affairs.

There are no other political events of interest to notice.

INDIA.—Telegraphic advices bring Calcutta dates to March 23, and from Hong-Kong to March 16. Oude was quiet, and the King had left for England. Prone had been destroyed by fire.

Trade in India has improved.

The insurrection in China was still active. The French Government is sorely displeased at the premature publication of the treaty of peace in the London journals, and Nord and Independence Belge. As the documents were surreptitiously obtained, no pains will be spared for discovering the delinquent.—Several arrests have already been made.

The ratification of the treaty by the Sultan had already reached Paris. The Duke of Sardinia left Turin on the 13th, and that from Prussia was despatched from Berlin on the 24th.

The authenticity of the protocol respecting the Danubian principalities is doubted.

A sitting of the Congress was held on Sunday afternoon, when ratifications of the peace were exchanged by the plenipotentiaries in full costume.

The last speech of the Czar of Russia is pronounced a forgery.

It is reliably asserted in Paris that the Palmerston government has resolved on the dissolution of Parliament.

Letters from China report trade as stagnant. Nye & Brothers, American house, had failed to the amount of a million and a half. Eighty houses in Hong-Kong had been burnt—loss a hundred thousand.

## For the Journal.

MR. FULTON.—It seems to me, in the general "equable" for small offices, and the great political questions now occupying the attention of a large portion of the people of Wilmington, precious time for action is apparently escaping.

In a recent number of your paper, it is stated that certain "North Carolinians" have been to Virginia for help to get the coal of the Deep River region to the seaboard. Why should the people, who built this first great road in the State, now suffer the golden opportunity to escape them? Has the race of great men become extinct; and the noble name for energy, enterprise and public spirit, bequeathed by the fathers of this road—fathers of internal improvement in Wilmington—been transmitted to unworthy sons? God forbid! Why, then, when the coal fields are within your grasp—the rich valley of the Cape Fear is within your grasp—a few miles of your "main stem" Railroad, do you not offer them access to the market, by a Branch of your road to the coal fields?

A road paying a dividend of 7 per cent., and setting aside a sinking fund of more than 3 per cent., in all more than 10 per cent. per annum! could not such a road, having \$1,200,000 of unsold capital stock, easily dispose of stock enough to build a branch road from Fayetteville to Greenville, and then merge the stock of the Western Road, and then merge the stock of Faison's to the coal. Another branch from Wilton to Greenville, and a third branch from Rocky Mount to some point on the Raleigh & Gaston Road, say Franklinton, and add millions to the value of company stock, and more to the wealth of this little village.

I hope you will discuss the question, and my object will then be accomplished, viz: Branches to the Wilmington Railroad.

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T. T. GEORGE, Chairman.

W. C. THARPE, Secretary.

Messrs. Editors:—Some time previous to the Declaration of American Independence, there was a man in Dublin, Spain, who, for his brave patriotism during the revolutionary war, had been chosen one of the delegates to the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia, and who represented the county of Wick in the Irish House of Commons, and the district of Wick in the Irish House of Commons. His name was Hon. James Gillespie—an Englishman from Ireland! A "cussed fellow," as the Irish call him, who was a very brave and patriotic man, and who was chosen one of the delegates to the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia, and who represented the county of Wick in the Irish House of Commons, and the district of Wick in the Irish House of Commons. His name was Hon. James Gillespie—an Englishman from Ireland! A "cussed fellow," as the Irish call him, who was a very brave and patriotic man, and who was chosen one of the delegates to the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia







